

turn from New York, the family lived in the old Willard Richards home in the middle of the block south of Temple Square.

Mary Julia Johnson Richards was the mother of eight girls, five of whom lived to marry happily and rear families of their own.

In 1890 the entire family, including the five daughters, one son-in-law, and one grandchild, went to Europe. They were there for a year and a half and spent the next winter in New York, where the son-in-law, Fred W. Taylor, son of President John Taylor, studied medicine. While in Paris, the second daughter was married to J. T. Harwood, the artist.

After returning to Utah, the family moved to Provo, where they lived in Dr. Pike's large house on Academy Avenue. Later they built their own home across the street from the Hotel Roberts.

Mary Julia's childhood experiences in Iowa made impressions that influenced her entire life. She was needed to drive one of the wagons across the Plains and the storms and dangers encountered on the trip gave her a lifelong fear of wind, thunder and lightning. She died in her home at Provo in 1928 at age eighty-seven, and is buried beside her husband in the Salt Lake City Cemetery.

—Jennetta R. Whitmore, daughter

#5007—*Ellis Reynolds Shipp, M.D.* Ellis was born in a lumber camp in Iowa, January 20, 1847, a daughter of William Fletcher Reynolds and Anna Hawley. The first five years of her life were spent in this primitive area, where she was nurtured with the love and adoration of her parents and grandparents.

In 1852, the Reynolds and Hawley families decided to join the western trek of the Mormon pioneers. William, a skilled carpenter and wheelwright, built the sturdy wagons in which they packed all their earthly possessions. He was made a captain of ten in the company they joined.

When the two families arrived in the Salt Lake Valley, they were sent with others to settle Battle Creek, now called Pleasant Grove, and here they built a home. The life of the family at this time was one of happiness and contentment until the death of their dear mother, Anna, January 28, 1861. Ellis was then fourteen years of age and, being the eldest child in the family, the duty of caring for her father and four brothers and sisters fell upon her shoulders. This was the first big test she faced in a life filled with challenge and responsibility. Her father remarried a year after Anna's death and moved with his new wife and family to Mt. Pleasant, Utah. Ellis divided her time between living in Mt. Pleasant with him and her new stepmother and living with her grandparents in Pleasant Grove.

Her years of childhood through young womanhood were filled with happy experiences with friends both old and young. When eighteen, she attended a Church conference in Mt. Pleasant at which President Brigham Young was present. After the meeting she was surprised by a request from the president to meet her. In the interview that followed, he offered to take her to Salt Lake to live at the Lion House, where she could attend school with his daughters. She accepted this wonderful offer.

Life in the Lion House was filled with many happy experiences. The hours she spent under the tutelage of Karl G. Maeser were glimpses into a new world of knowledge. Associations with the intimate family life of the Youngs gave her more spiritual depth, and the wonderful nights she sat in the president's box at the Salt Lake Theatre were pure delight. May 5, 1866, she married Milford Bard Shipp, eleven years her senior.

For a short time they lived in love and harmony, but soon she was called upon to share her husband with other wives, and a house meant for one family sheltered four wives and their children. It was after the birth of her fifth child (two of those born previously had died in infancy) that a new desire found place in Ellis's heart.

There were few competent doctors during the early years of the Church in the West, and those few were in the larger towns. The Saints in the small communities were without medical aid; consequently, there was a high incidence of infant mortality and death of young mothers. President Young decided to call women with special aptitudes to study medicine and, when they became qualified to do so, to teach others from the frontier communities. Ellis Shipp was one of the first women to be called.

She weaned her baby and put him and her other two little boys in the care of her husband's other wives. Then, with a prayer in her heart for the faith and courage she would need to meet the new life ahead, she left for Philadelphia, arriving there November 15, 1875.

To recount all the trials she overcame in order to receive her medical degree would take more space than we can give this sketch. However, she did triumph over all the physical privations and the separation from her dear ones and returned home in June of 1878 with her degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Soon after her return to Salt Lake, she established herself and her children, one of whom was born while she was in Philadelphia working toward her degree, in a home of their own. Here she not only established a private practice but began a school of obstetrics and nursing. Women came from far and near to attend this school. Besides teaching in her own home, she trav-

eled from Canada to Mexico imparting her knowledge to others in isolated communities.

Though hers was a life of continuous giving of self to those who needed her help, her children remained her first concern. Whenever they needed her she came. She also found time for important Church assignments, and was a delegate to the National Council of Women in Washington, D.C., as well as president of the Utah Women's Press Club. She served with efficiency as a member of the Deseret Hospital Staff and even found time to publish a volume of poetry, *Life Lines*, in 1910.

When ninety-one years of age she was elected to the Utah Hall of Fame, a fitting recognition of a life of service to her God and fellowmen. She died January 31, 1939.

#6849—*Hannah Dorney Wadley*, daughter of William and Mary Dorney, was born October 6, 1830, in Gloucestershire, England, the sixth child in a family of seven children.

The Dorney family included highly educated, cultured people. Some of the older boys held high and responsible positions in the British Army. Before her marriage Mary had taught school, and she insisted that her own children be well educated. Daughter Hannah became quite expert at stenography, and after the family's conversion to Mormonism, she would transcribe the sermons given by the Mormon elders.

In 1856, Hannah, her mother and her brother Lott left their comfortable home in England and started the long trip to Zion. All went well until they began the journey across the Plains. They were members of one of the handcart companies caught in the severe winter weather in Wyoming, and many of their company perished.

Upon reaching Utah, Hannah married Joseph Wadley and they made their home in Pleasant Grove, Utah. They were parents of two children, Joseph D. and Emily.

Hannah's health failed in 1859 due to the hardships she had endured while crossing the Plains. She died at the age of twenty-nine years.

—Nina W. Mickelsen, granddaughter

#777—*Maria Stubbs* was the daughter of Thomas Stubbs and Betty Hall Stubbs. She was born in Ashton, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England, on January 31, 1825.

She was living in London when she heard the gospel preached by two Latter-day Saint missionaries. She received a testimony of its truthfulness and joined the Church, but her husband, Richard Wiseman, did not accept the gospel, so he remained in England. She took their only child, William Richard, age four, resumed her maiden name, and sailed from Liver-

pool, England, on the ship *Camillus* April 13, 1853. The voyage was successful and she arrived at Keokuk, near Nauvoo, about the middle of June.

There is no record of her trip across the Plains, but she was in Utah before May 1854, because at that time she became the polygamous wife of William Wagstaff. William had married Martha Chitty the previous autumn but soon after the marriage Martha became an invalid and Maria was a welcome addition to the Wagstaff home. A year later, May 1855, Martha died in childbirth, and her baby boy, Isaac, lived only a few months.

William and Maria had five children. William was a seedman and gardener and his home was a two-story adobe structure located on the southeast corner of Sixth South and State streets.

In January 1857, William married a beautiful widow, Emily Dimb Schwab. The two wives loved each other dearly. They divided the homemaking so that Maria did the cooking and cleaning while Emily took care of the clothing, which included sewing, washing, ironing, mending and putting away. Each preferred her own assigned duties and together they cared for the children with such solicitude that the children themselves said in maturity that they knew no difference between their mothers and would as soon take their troubles to one as the other.

They nursed each other through illness, dressed alike, and would go out together on social occasions. One story concerning their companionship is told thus: After the Salt Lake Theater was opened the two wives wished to go to a certain performance. They suggested that their good-natured husband, William, stay at home with the children. When he hesitated, in good-natured hilarity they tickled him. While one tickled his ribs and he was fairly doubled up in laughter, the other counted out the necessary ticket money from the loose change in his pocket. Away they went to the performance.

Maria died suddenly of an acute heart attack on May 31, 1866, leaving five children ranging in age from eleven years to six months and her seventeen-year-old son William Richard Wiseman. Her passing made it hard indeed for Emily, who then became mother to her own and Maria's family. Even in old age, William and Emily said that the sunshine, light and love went out of their home when Maria died. They said that no other time in all their lives was so filled with happiness as that wonderful ten years when one husband and two wives, with their increasing young families, lived under one roof in the Third Ward.

—Elsie Wheeler Wagstaff

#8954—This well-preserved and artistically accomplished piece of work contains beautiful border designs, an inner and